The Pyongyang Times

No. 12 (151) THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1968 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Idea of Juche of Workers' Party of Korea Set Forth by Premier KIM IL SUNG in Great Ten-Point Political Programme

Is Most Important and Most Decisive Contribution to Marxism-Leninism

Vice-Chairman of Information and Propaganda Committee of Sudanese Union Party of Mali Stresses

Global Mirror
Embody Revolutionary Spirit Of Independence
NGURUMO
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KIM IL SUNG
Events
HISTORICAL POLITICAL PROGRAMME
MATERIALISONS PLUS PARFAITEMENT L'ESPRIT REVOLUTIONNAIRE DE SOUVERAINETE D'INDEPENDANCE ET D'AUTO-DEFENSE DANS TOUS LES DOMAINES DES ACTIVITES DE L'ETAT

Publications of Syria, Iraq, Tanzania, Ceylon, India, Belgium and other countries which, respectfully carrying the portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, printed the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by him

The Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government announced by Premier Kim Il Sung is evoking wide-spread repercussions upon the Mali public, according to a report from Bamako.

Moussa Konade, Vice-Chairman of the Information and Propaganda Committee of the Sudanese Union Party of Mali, issued a statement on January 15, saying that he was deeply impressed by the Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government "Let us embody more thoroughly the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activity" announced by Premier Kim Il Sung at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He said:

The Ten-Point Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government announced by Premier Kim Il Sung gives an important lesson to the Malian people as well as to the new-born independent countries, African countries in particular.

The idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, that runs through the Political Programme, is a most important and most decisive contribution to Marxism-Leninism. The idea of *Juche* is a most revolutionary line for the people determined to fight. The people who make revolution should fulfil the revolution of their country with the idea of *Juche*. Therefore the idea of *Juche* is a decisive contribution to Marxism-Leninism.

The idea of *Juche* is, indeed, revolutionary idea that all the revolutionaries the world over should embody in their work.

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Korean People Guided by Premier KIM IL SUNG, Respected and Beloved Leader, Have Become Beacon of Anti-Imperialist Fighters in Asia, Africa and Latin America for Their Courageous Action

Resolution Addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung Adopted at Meeting of Representatives of 23 Mass Organisations of Ceylon

Your Excellency
KIM IL SUNG
Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet

The major mass organizations of Ceylon representing millions of workers, youth and students and other strata of the Ceylonese public support in their entirety the rightful step of the Navy of the Korean People's Army in seizing the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" which was conducting espionage and military provocations after intruding into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This step of the Korean people is a support and inspiration to the Ceylonese people struggling to clear Ceylon of imperialist influence.

The stand of the D.P.R.K. Government in confronting the armed blackmail of the U.S. imperialists after the capture of "Pueblo" has dealt a mortal blow to the design of the U.S. imperialists to expand the Viet Nam war in Southeast Asia.

The Korean people guided by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, have become the beacon of the anti-imperialist fighters in Asia, Africa and Latin America for their courageous action.

We also support your statement that the United Nations has no right to deal with the "Pueblo" incident.

The "Pueblo" incident must be disposed of by the Korean people.

The Ceylonese people express solidarity with the Korean people in their just stand and future action against the U.S. imperialists and firmly believe that the Korean people and People's Army, under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire 40 million Korean people, will shatter the U.S. imperialists' aggressive schemes to pieces and strike a critical blow at Johnson.

The major mass organizations of Ceylon representing millions of workers, youth and students and other strata of the Ceylonese public bitterly denounce the aggressive act of the U.S. government in infiltrating the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. and letting it conduct espionage and military provocations.

This act of the U.S. government is extension of its policy for encroaching upon the rights of other nations and oppressing and dominating the world people.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared that each combatant of Korea could match a hundred foes and that if the U.S. imperialists ventured an attack on the fatherland of the Korean people, it would administer a fatal blow at them.

We stand foursquare behind the D.P.R.K. Government in its just position and its seizure of the U.S. espionage ship "Pueblo" which sneaked into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K.

There are certain elements who attempt to take the "Pueblo" incident to the United Nations whose impartiality is anything but dependable.

The flag of the United Nations was usurped by the United States in its war of aggression against Korea in 1950.

Neither the United Nations nor the U.S. government has the right to get their hands on the internal affairs of the Korean people or the right to pronounce an ultimatum.

We the Ceylonese people fully support the just stand of the Korean people and oppose all the attempts of the U.S. government to cow the Korean people by force of arms.

A Meeting of Representatives of 23 Ceylonese Mass Organisations Supporting Anti-U.S. Struggle of Korean People and Denouncing U.S. Imperialists' Manoeuvres for War Provocation

Colombo, February 21, 1968

REVOLUTIONARY FAMILY OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG AND HIS REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN HIS EARLY YEARS

Mr. KIM HYONG JIK, Father of Comrade KIM IL SUNG (2)

This organisation was not a local secret society involving only a few people but was an anti-Japanese secret underground organisation whose network spread extensively at home and abroad. It had its headquarters of activity at home with the Pyongyang area as the centre and envisaged the expansion of the organisation's influence to the Kando area in future.

The "Korean National Association" accepted those selected strictly from the patriotic people who were firmly determined to fight for the cohesion among the comrades and for the restoration of the fatherland. It applied unusual and rigorous methods so that the freedom of activity could be ensured even under the brutal military rule of Japanese imperialism.

While organising and leading the "Korean National Association" Mr. Kim Hyong Jik formed the "Bisok-gye" (Stone Monument Association) and the "Hakgyo-gye" (School Association) to unite broad sections of anti-Japanese masses of people.

Ostensively these associations were the organisations designed to promote the interests of the joint undertakings, economic mutual aid and friendship. But in fact it gave assistance to the independence movement, while expanding the organisation and imbuing the anti-Japanese, patriotic spirit into the peasants. It expanded the mass foundation of the movement skilfully combining legal organisations with illegal ones. Such seeds sowed by the Association sprouted and came into bloom with the March First Popular Uprising in 1919 as an occasion.

On March 1, 1919, in Mangyongdae men and women, young and old turned out to stage demonstrations. In Kangdong, members of the "Korean National Association" and those members of this Association involved in the "Hakgyo-gye" and "Bisok-gye," marched to the Kangdong township, leading thousands of masses in Hyanggyo-ri, Dodok-ri, Maekton-ri and Hyangmok-ri villages and shouting "Long live the independence of Korea!"

The demonstrating masses climbed up a high hill clashing continually with the policemen. They shouted at the top of their voice "Long live the independence of Korea," sounding bugles and beating drums for several days.

The violent torrent of the March First Popular Uprising swept the whole country. But Mr. Kim Hyong Jik could not take a direct part in this uprising.

In the autumn of 1917 more than 100 people—members of the "Korean National Association" including Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and those having connections with it—were arrested throughout the country.

In an attempt to completely repress the patriotic activities of the Korean people, the Japanese imperialists not only denied the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and association after their occupation of Korea but also regarded even the "Iljin Association," an organisation of their stooges, as dangerous and outlawed it. And they arrested, imprisoned and murdered Korean people and anti-Japanese patriots at random.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was arrested as his organization was disclosed to the enemy by the secret information of a lackey of the Japanese imperialists and was in the Pyongyang prison till 1918.

Though the scoundrels put him to cruel torture and inflicted severe punishments on him every day, they could not break his firm revolutionary constancy nor ferret out any secret of the organization from him. He was put on trial three times.

Each time Mr. Kim Hyong Jik resisted: "I cannot serve the sentence of penal servitude pronounced by you. Your sentence is unjust. How can it constitute an offense that a Korean loves and works for his country. I cannot accept your unjust decision."

The first ordeal of revolution was severe, but his prison term served him as an occasion for conceiving new revolutionary activities.

While in prison Mr. Kim Hyong Jik studied medicine. He considered that if he ran a hospital after his release from prison, it would be easy to meet his comrades and have contacts with the revolutionary organizations and he would be able to lead the movement and carry on his activities legally and freely even under the strict cordon of the Japanese imperialists.

After his release from prison, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik shifted the theatre of struggle to the border areas along the Amrok River.

Leaving his native place, he wrote a verse:

Comrade, do you know
The green pine-tree on the Nam-san hill
After suffering all sorts of hardships under snow and frost
Will return to life
When spring comes round again with its warm sunshine!

He changed his profession to a doctor ostensibly and continued his revolutionary activities in Junggangjin, Linkiang, Pataokou, Popyong and Fusung on the Amrok River.

In this region he assumed and played a pivotal role in linking the struggle at home with that abroad.

In those days south Manchuria was very favourable for the independence movement.

There were a good many peasants in south Manchuria. They were peasants who, having lost land owing to feudal exploitation and oppression and to the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism, had come there in quest of livelihood.

South Manchuria was very favourable for those engaged in the independence movement to conduct political activities, since the overwhelming majority of the population there were poor peasants in their class composition.

Many units of the righteous volunteer army and patriots engaged in the anti-Japanese independence movement had exiled themselves from their homeland and were active there.

South Manchuria was advantageous for rearing and accumulating the anti-Japanese forces as the aggressive claws of Japanese imperialism did not reach there in those days. It was also easy for those engaged in the independence movement to march into the homeland since the forests and steep mountains in south Manchuria are directly connected with the mountain ranges in the northern region of Korea.

After the March First Popular Uprising in 1919 south Manchuria became the centre of the anti-Japanese movement.

Those many anti-Japanese organisations and units of the anti-Japanese independence army formed in Liuho, Kwantien, Hingching, Hwanjen, Jian, Fusung and Ilung counties of south Manchuria centring around Kirin gradually spread their sphere of activities to the homeland.

Taking into account these favourable conditions for the anti-Japanese independence movement, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik chose the area along the Amrok River linking the homeland with northeast China as the theatre of his revolutionary activities.

He continued his revolutionary activities running the "Sunchon Medical Practitioner's Office" in Linkiang, the "Kwangje Medical Practitioner's Office" in Pataokou and the "Murim Medical Practitioner's Office" in Fusung.

A lot of people came to his offices every day to receive medical care. Many of them were engaged in the independence movement.

They came to discuss their work with Mr. Kim Hyong Jik or receive directly from him the tasks for political work in the homeland.

Some were sent into the homeland on a mission of rallying revolutionary comrades and others on a mission of solving the questions of arms and clothing.

From those anti-Japanese fighters who were sent into the

(Continued on Page 3)

Photo shows the house where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik lived when he conducted anti-Japanese revolutionary activities while teaching at the Myongsin School.

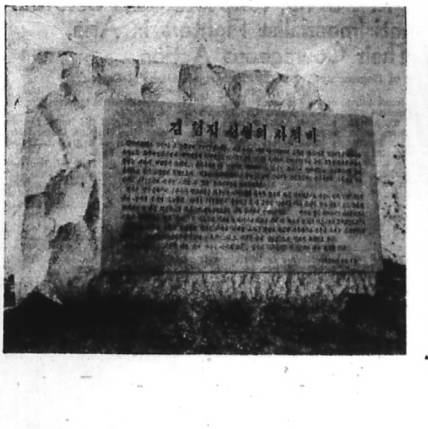

Photo: Monument to Exploits of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik at Bonghwa-ri, Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province

Following is the full text of the inscription on the monument:

Teaching at the Myongsin School here from March 1916 to the autumn of 1917, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik energetically carried on revolutionary activities while educating the rising generation in anti-Japanese patriotic spirit. He, along with his comrades, formed on March 23, 1917 the "Korean National Association," an anti-Japanese revolutionary organisation, for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and, spreading its organizational network at home and abroad, organized and mobilized the masses of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle. Meanwhile, he formed "Hakgyo-gye" (School Association) and "Bisok-gye" (Stone Monument Association), the legally existing organizations, and roused the local people to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Scared by this, the Japanese imperialists arrested and imprisoned many members of the Association including Mr. Kim Hyong Jik at the end of 1917.

He was in the Pyongyang prison for more than a year. While in prison, he resolutely fought to the end maintaining the revolutionary constancy, not yielding to the brutal torture and defying appeasement of every description by the Japanese imperialist police.

After his release from prison in 1918, he left Mangyongdae, his native place. In Jungganglin, Linkiang, Pataokou, Popyong and Fusung he rallied many revolutionaries and waged a more vigorous anti-Japanese independence movement. He always taught his sons that they should have a far-reaching purpose for their country. He set up schools everywhere he went and educated many youngsters in this spirit.

Lofty patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who single-heartedly devoted himself to the struggle for the independence of the country and the happiness of the generations to come were inherited by the Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his lofty ideal and aspiration are being realized splendidly today. We erect this monument at this historical place to transmit his valuable exploits and patriotic spirit from generation to generation.

June 5, 1966.

(Continued from Page 2)

homeland, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik would gain information about the important military points of Japanese imperialism and the list of the lackeys of Japanese imperialism who obstructed the independence movement and data about their crimes.

He used to say to those political workers who were leaving for the homeland:

"We patriots must always be ready to starve to death, be beaten to death and freeze to death. A revolutionary should not betray to the last the great ideal that he once cherished."

Communication with the comrades in the homeland was conducted mainly by parcel post.

The parcels of medicine sent to him by the organizations in all parts of the homeland including Pyongyang, Seoul and Pusan contained important materials.

From time to time, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik would go to various parts including Hwang and stay there for 10 to 20 days on the pretext of visiting patients. And he personally came to the homeland when important matters cropped up.

At the end of 1924, when Mr. Kim Hyong Jik went to Popyong for political work, Son Se Shim, a lackey of Japanese imperialism, informed against him and he was arrested. As soon as they arrested him, the Japanese imperialist scoundrels sent him to the Huchang police station under the escort of Ashishima, a policeman of the Popyong police substation.

A clerk of the Shinpa lumber station unarmed Hwang, who had grown into an anti-Japanese fighter under the influence of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, heard of the arrest of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. He lost no time to follow them carrying with him one bottle of Chinese liquor.

In an inn in Yongo-ri, the Japanese policeman got dead drunk seizing on this chance Mr. Hwang ran away together with Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. Quite a time after, the policemen learned this and pursued them. But it was too late.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik hid himself in the mountains for several days with the help of an old man surnamed Kim.

While in the mountains he was severely bitten by frost all over his body.

When the search of the policemen was loosened he learned from the old man how to cross the river with the help of a pole and went across the Amrok River.

Without treating his frostbite Mr. Kim Hyong Jik left Pataokou for Fusung to meet the revolutionary comrades.

There he waged an untiring struggle for rallying the anti-Japanese patriotic forces.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik waged ceaselessly a strenuous struggle until he died for uniting into one the narrow-minded and scattered independence army units which confined their activities to raising military funds on the pretext of independence movement and the anti-Japanese forces.

Idea of Juche of W.P.K. Put Forth by Premier KIM IL SUNG in Great Ten-Point Political Programme Is Most Important and Most Decisive Contribution to Marxism-Leninism

(Continued from Page 1)

Only by arming ourselves with this idea can we defeat the imperialists. A people who are firmly armed with the idea of *Juche* can smash any intrigues of the imperialists.

The key to all the victories of the Korean people, I believe, lies in the very idea of *Juche*.

Algeria

The January 10 issue of Algerian paper **El-Moudjahid** reported that the entire Korean people are waging a vigorous struggle for a great revolutionary upsurge upholding the great Ten-Point Political Programme published by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Recalling that Comrade Kim Il Sung announced the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K., an embodiment of the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea, at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., the paper said that a vigorous struggle for implementing the Political Programme is being waged throughout the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Writing that the Korean people take the idea of *Juche* as the principle governing their activities in carrying out the immediate tasks put before the political, economic, cultural and military fields, the paper stressed that they are struggling to more thoroughly embody the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activity.

The paper quoted the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung from the Ten-Point Political Programme that "**Only by firmly establishing Juche, can each country repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries to suit its historical conditions and national peculiarities and solve its own questions entirely for itself on its own responsibility by discarding the spirit of relying on others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance, and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work with success.**"

Political Programme Announced by Premier KIM IL SUNG Indicates Fighting People Clear-cut Goal and Ways and Means of Struggle for Its Fulfilment

Vice-Chairman of Angolan People's Liberation Movement Says

The Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea "Let us embody more thoroughly the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activity" announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly, is continuously evoking great repercussions among the liberation fighters and progressive public figures in Africa.

Domingo da Silba, Vice-Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, in his statement issued after reading the Political Programme said that the Angolan liberation fighters wholeheartedly hail the Government Political Programme announced by Premier Kim Il Sung.

He emphasized that the independent line clarified by Premier Kim Il Sung in the Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. reflected the independent and valiant spirit of the revolutionary Korean people.

Saying that the independent stand clarified by Premier Kim Il Sung gives great inspiration to the Angolan people fighting against the common enemy and for independence, he expressed sincere respect to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

Pointing out that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is adhering to an independent stand in the incident of the capture of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship, too, he emphasized: The hand of the Korean people who are resolutely opposing the U.S. imperialists, having made full preparations without the slightest vacillation in face of the threat and blackmail of the U.S. imperialists, convinced us that we can surely defeat the enemy. The Angolan liberation fighters are firmly standing on the side of the Korean people and fully support the Korean people in their righteous struggle.

He said that the Angolan liberation fighters will exert efforts to embody in actual life the independent stand clarified by Premier Kim Il Sung and firmly adhere to this stand.

Mohamed Hes Tall, Member of the Secretariat of the National Union of the Moroccan People's Force and Secretary in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Information of the General Federation of the Moroccan Workers, said in his recent statement, having read the Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. announced by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, I came to realize clearly that the Korean people are resolutely fighting against the provocative acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and that they are marching vigorously along the road chosen by themselves for making their fatherland a more prosperous and powerful socialist country. He went on: I am well aware that the Korean people have made very great successes in revolution and construction on their own. All people are unanimous in saying that Korea is a splendid country beyond their imagination.

He continued:

The Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K is run through with the revolutionary spirit of carrying their revolution to the end with a sense of responsibility.

The Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a country immensely envied by mankind, I think, is of very great significance for the new-born independent states and all the people who are fighting for liberating themselves from the yoke of imperialism because the Political Programme indicates them the clear-cut fighting goal and ways and means for its fulfilment.

Syria

The Syrian paper **Kipahol Ommal Al Isytlaki** respectfully carried on January 29 a portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung and the gist of the Ten-Point Political Programme announced by him on its two pages.

Another Syrian paper **Nidal Palryahin** on January 31 allotted one page to a summary of the Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. under the heading "On the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Meeting of Representatives of 23 Ceylonese Mass Organizations Supporting Anti-U.S. Struggle of Korean People and Denouncing War Provocation Manoeuvres of U.S. Imperialists Held in Colombo

A meeting supporting the anti-U.S. struggle of the Korean people and denouncing the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists was held recently at the Korea Chollima Hall in Colombo with the attendance of the representatives of 23 Ceylonese mass organisations, including the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association, the Ceylonese Journalists' Association and the Ceylon Democratic Workers' Congress, according to a report from Colombo.

A resolution addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was unanimously adopted at the meeting.

The representatives of these influential mass organisations representing millions of workers, youth, students, women and men of culture of Ceylon bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists who intruded the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and made it perpetrate heinous espionage acts and military provocations.

The attendants branded this criminal act of the U.S. imperialists as a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a premeditated provocative act for unleashing a new war in peace-loving Korea.

The attendants warmly hailed the words of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people: "**We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war.**"

They expressed the conviction that under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean people would completely smash all the intrigues of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to ignite a war again in Korea and extended firm militant solidarity with the fighting Korean people.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Cables Prime Minister of Mauritius

✦ *Premier* **Kim Il Sung** *of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent on March 15 the following telegram of greetings to Mr.* **Seewoosagur Ramgoolam**, *Prime Minister of Mauritius on the occasion of the proclamation of independence of Mauritius.*

On the occasion of the proclamation of independence of Mauritius I offer, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, my warm congratulations to the Government of your country and the Mauritian people.

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Government of the D.P.R.K. has decided to recognize Mauritius as an independent state.

Convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will strengthen and develop in future in all fields, I sincerely wish the Mauritian people fresh successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for liquidating the consequences of colonial rule and consolidating national independence of the country.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent a telegram of greetings on February 24 to Comrade **Alexander Svrcek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Comrade **Antonin Novotny**, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Josef Renart**, Prime Minister of the Government of the C.S.S.R. on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Czechoslovak people in the February event.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent a telegram of greetings to Archbishop **Makarios III** on his reelection as President of the Republic of Cyprus, Premier **Kim Il Sung** received a telegram from Archbishop **Makarios** in reply to his telegram of greetings.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent a telegram of greetings to **Leopold Sedar Senghor** upon his reelection as President of the Republic of Senegal. Premier **Kim Il Sung** received a telegram from **Leopold Sedar Senghor** in reply to his telegram of greetings.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram from **Sabah al Salem al Sabah**, Emir of the State of Kuwait, in reply to his telegram sent on the occasion of the national day of Kuwait.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a joint telegram of condolence from Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, on the death of Comrade Hong Myong Hi.

✦ Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, on the death of Comrade Hong Myong Hi.

Historic Meeting That Led Korean Revolution to Great Upsurge

On the 32nd Anniversary of the Nanhutou Meeting

The Nanhutou Meeting held in February 1936 was a historic meeting which made immortal exploits in establishing *Juche* more thoroughly and extensively in the Korean revolutionary movement.

At the Nanhutou Meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the strategic lines on rapidly expanding the anti-Japanese united national front movement, pushing ahead more powerfully with the work of preparing for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party and advancing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the northern border areas of our country.

These strategic lines proceeded from the firm and immovable revolutionary stand of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the Korean revolution must be carried out by the Korean people and Communists themselves responsibly with their own strength and were wise measures taken for leading the Korean revolution to a great upsurge in all parts of the country on the basis of the scientific and theoretical analyses and review of the situation created at home and abroad at that time and the successes and valuable lessons gained in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the first half of the 1930's.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that to expand and develop the anti-Japanese united national front movement was the most important task confronting the Korean Communists, and set forth a series of problems of principle arising in further expanding and developing this movement and concrete ways and means for their settlement.

Stressing that in unfolding the anti-Japanese united national front movement the leadership of the Communists should be firmly guaranteed within the united front and at the same time all the classes and strata bearing anti-Japanese tendency be extensively enlisted in the revolutionary organizations on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance, Comrade Kim Il Sung said on the concrete ways and means for their implementation:

"...In order to carry out this task, it is essential to accept, irrespective of the name of the united front organisation, all the anti-Japanese forces in various names, taking into consideration the specific conditions of localities and the level of preparedness of the inhabitants as the suppression by Japanese imperialism is harsh... illegal and legal activities should be properly combined to enhance the national and class consciousness of the people further still."

This was the most correct line that made it possible not only to isolate thoroughly the Japanese imperialists and their stooges and lead the Korean revolution to victory but build up more solidly the foundation for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party by organisationally and systematically uniting various anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations in the movement for the anti-Japanese united national front led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and further expanding and strengthening the revolutionary forces in our country.

This is an original strategic line established through the creative application of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism on the united front movement to the concrete practice of the Korean revolution and is a valuable contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung then set forth the task of more actively pushing ahead with the preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party in Korea.

Only Comrade Kim Il Sung could give correct answer to the problem of the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party in Korea and solve it accurately.

Comrade Kim Il Sung once taught on the problem of the founding of the Party:

"In order to achieve our cause for the liberation and independence of the fatherland we must necessarily have a Marxist-Leninist Party... Therefore, to found a Marxist-Leninist Party is the most pressing and basic task raised before us Korean Communists. Of course, however, in our circumstances we cannot found the Party right now just as some factionalists advocate.

"If we think that we can found the Party right away without any preparations and accumulation of revolutionary forces, it is nothing but an idle fancy of building a castle in the air. Therefore, we should lay step by step most carefully and energetically the organizational and ideological foundations for the founding of the Party."

At the Nanhutou Meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung, clarifying again the questions of principle arising in the work for the founding of the Party, stressed that the most important of all for the Communists to found the Party was to struggle persistently and staunchly for laying its organizational and ideological foundations.

He touched upon the necessity of solidly building up the nuclear ranks of Communists through such practical struggle and constantly expanding them, organizationally uniting the Communists who were active in various places and ensuring the unity of ideology and will within their ranks.

He also put forward concrete measures for promoting extensively and more vigorously the preparations for the founding of the Party such as laying a mass foundation in close combination with the anti-Japanese united national front movement.

These lines provided that the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces should be rallied in the anti-Japanese united front and Communists be reared through practical struggle to lay solid mass foundation for the founding of the Party and their nucleus should form the very organisational backbone for the founding of the Party and, at the same time, should become the leading core of the united front as well; they were the lines defined through the creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the founding of the Party to the realities of Korea, which correctly reflected the lawful requirements of the development of revolution in our country.

Lastly, at the Nanhutou Meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the strategic line on advancing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the northern border regions of our country and establishing new revolutionary bases in the areas centering around Mt. Baekdu unlike the guerrilla bases—liberated areas—which were established in east Manchuria in the first half of the 1930's.

On the central direction of the future activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Comrade Kim Il Sung taught at the meeting:

...If we do not advance to the homeland we will neither be able to unite the Communists at home organisationally and ideologically nor train Communists among the working class and expand their ranks nor be able to organise and expand the anti-Japanese united national front to arouse the broad masses of people to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Therefore, the central direction of the future activities of the People's Revolutionary Army is to establish new guerrilla bases in the border areas along the Amrok and Duman rivers centering around Mt. Baekdu and to extend the sphere of the armed struggle to the homeland and directly organize and lead the revolutionary movement at home...

The strategic measures taken at the Nanhutou Meeting were further concretized and put into practice later through the Mihunchen and Tungkiang meetings. Thus the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first standing anti-Japanese united national front body in our country and the revolutionary organisation led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, was founded and the Ten-Point Programme of the Association, one of the greatest documents in our times which formulated the road ahead of the Korean revolution and people in an all-round way and constituted the basis of the Minimum Programme of our Party, and its declaration were made public before the world.

Along with this, the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which advanced to the northern border regions under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung set up many secret camps using the natural "fortress" of the thickly-wooded forests of Mt. Baekdu, dealt crushing military and political blows to the Japanese aggressors, frequently crossing the steep ridges of this "fortress" and employing the distinguished tactics most flexible, richest in variety, prodigious and occult, and swift like the wind, and limned the conviction of victory to the Korean people.

In only several months since the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was founded, the network of its organisations rapidly spread over the length and breadth of our country and the vast areas of east, south and north Manchuria, involving in it hundreds of thousands of people of all strata opposing Japanese imperialism.

With the brilliant carrying out of the measures set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Nanhutou Meeting, the forces of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army were rapidly expanded and strengthened both in quality and quantity and the organisational and ideological foundations laid more solidly for the founding of the Party.

Following the Nanhutou Meeting and the subsequent Tungkiang Meeting, the anti-Japanese struggle of our people under the banner of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland brought about a great upsurge and hastened the defeat of Japanese imperialism.

Jang Gil Su

Meetings of Historic Significance in Firmly Carrying Through Stand of Juche in Korean Revolution

On the Occasion of 33rd Anniv. of the Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou Meetings

The Tahuangwei Meeting held in the spring of 1935 and the subsequent Yaoyingkou Meeting were of weighty significance in bringing about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution by firmly upholding and carrying through the stand of *Juche* in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution, guaranteeing the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks and solidly building up the internal force of the revolution.

At the meetings Comrade Kim Il Sung waged a principled struggle against the great-power chauvinists who brought the Korean revolution to a serious crisis, flunkeyism toward great powers and dogmatism and against the counter-revolutionary factional elements who implanted and fostered them, thus saving the revolution from the crisis and energetically leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

In those days the Japanese imperialists mounted armed attacks on the guerrilla bases by mobilising large forces on the one hand and on the other pursued a policy of general blockade of the guerrilla bases to prevent the guerrilla army from keeping in touch with the masses of the people and check the revolutionary advance of the masses. Besides, they conducted espionage and undermining activities of every description and tried hard to smuggle such organisations of the stooges as the "Minsaengdan" and "Hyophwa Association" into the ranks of the revolution in an attempt to disrupt the revolutionary ranks from within.

At this time, the great-power chauvinists and the counter-revolutionary factional elements who were fawning upon them colluded with each other and schemed to use the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle for achieving their political ambition.

The great-power chauvinists unreasonably accused the Korean Communists and the Korean revolutionary masses of being the "Minsaengdan" elements and even opposed the Korean Communists putting forward the question of national-liberation revolution and defined it as a nationalist expression running counter to proletarian internationalism.

Meanwhile, the factional elements, while pursuing their vicious factional aim, fostered the "Left" tendencies revealed in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle and did harm to the staunch Communists, accusing them of "Minsaengdan" elements.

Due to such machinations of the great-power chauvinists and the factional elements, our revolution suffered a serious loss and ran up against a grave difficulty.

In this period of stern trial when the Korean revolution was at stake, Comrade Kim Il Sung took upon himself the task of reconstituting the ranks of the revolution, at the risk of his life.

The Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou meetings held against such background discussed a series of questions concerning the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle.

At the meetings Comrade Kim Il Sung waged a principled struggle for saving the Korean revolution from the grave difficulties, while dealing a crushing blow at the erroneous assertion of the great-power chauvinists and the counter-revolutionary factional elements on the question of the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle.

Scientifically analysing and criticising the "Left" deviation manifested in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

...You say 80 to 90 per cent of the Korean Communists active in east Manchuria are members of the "Minsaengdan." Do you mean, then, that they underwent all hardships for three to four years for the sake of Japanese Imperialism in the guerrilla bases with no roofs over their heads and nothing to wear and eat in severe winter?... We know that many of those comrades who were killed on a charge of being members of the "Minsaengdan" had a lofty spirit not to surrender to the enemy even when they were killed on suspicion of being members of the "Minsaengdan." I suppose you, too, saw with your own eyes many comrades shouting "Long live the Communist Party!" "Long live the Independence of Korea!" and "Long live the victory of the revolution of the Korean and Chinese peoples!" when they were killed on a charge of being members of the "Minsaengdan." Can you say, nevertheless, that they are the members of the "Minsaengdan"? No. Of course, not....

Besides, Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded in perfect logical terms that for the Koreans to carry out the Korean revolution successfully with a sense of responsibility was not national egoism nor a betrayal of the international revolution, and, on the contrary, it was to be loyal both to the national and international duties to the revolution of the world proletariat and helpful to the revolution of other countries. Thus he dealt a blow at the great-power chauvinists.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung thoroughly exposed the unreasonable stand of the "Left" adventurists concerning the question of cadres and gave a correct answer for its solution.

Saying that cadres should be firm in their class stand, arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism and be boundlessly faithful to the revolution and possess the indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit and fortitude and acquire the ability of organising, mobilising and educating the masses of the people, he elucidated the proletarian internationalist and principled stand on this question.

Comrade Kim Il Sung exposed and shattered to smithereens the machinations of the "Left" adventurists and the counter-revolutionary factional elements who did enormous harm to the revolution, failing to discern friends from foes and undermining the unity and cohesion of the ranks, thereby making it possible to direct the spearhead of struggle to Japanese imperialism and its stooges and firmly defend the unity and cohesion of the ranks.

At the Yaoyingkou Meeting which was held immediately after the Tahuangwei Meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung took an active step of dissolving the fixed guerrilla bases—liberated areas in east Manchuria for the purpose of further expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle

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Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

"Yon-gil Bombs"

Pak Yong Sun

It happened during the period when preparations were being made for the organization of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the autumn of 1931 when I was working as leader of a Red Guards detachment at Chinku in Tachu of Holung County (a district of our revolutionary organization with its centre in Talitze), I received an assignment from the head of the district Party organization to make weapons such as spears and swords. My father who was engaged in farming had a small smithy for making farm implements for himself, and I knew something about guns, that is, I had had some experience as a hunter. I also had some experience as a mining worker. That was why the task was assigned to me, I think. Having received the assignment, I went to the Suribawi cave in Hsinchengtse, carrying the meagre smith's tools of my father such as the bellows, hammers, tongs, etc. on my back. The cave was spacious like a big room. It had often been used as a secret rendezvous, and in it had been printed bills and pamphlets. Here, I began forging spears and swords together with three other comrades.

The spears and swords we made were used mainly in capturing weapons from the enemies. At times we had to fight a life-and-death battle against the enemies with these spears and swords, and this not without a loss on our part.

Now the situation was such that spears and swords became quite unsatisfactory for a more successful fight.

We discussed for many days about how to capture more arms from the enemies. One day an idea occurred to me as I recalled to my mind the time when I was working at the Bukoratze gold mine in Patsokou, Yenchi County. My idea was that with dynamite I could make bombs which would go off with a deafening sound. And this sound, I reckoned, would throw the enemies into a flurry, which we could take advantage of for wresting arms from them. I advanced my suggestion to the upper organization. The upper organization willingly approved my proposal and gave me active help in carrying it into effect. To begin with, I obtained 2.4 kilogrammes of dynamite through the medium of workers at the Bukoratze gold mine.

I wrapped dynamite in a cloth and tied it up tightly with a string more than once. I put it to the test and the result was excellent.

Members of the Red Guards and the Juvenile Vanguards succeeded in taking some weapons, throwing the enemies into confusion with the "sound bombs."

But the enemies soon saw through the secret of this "sound bomb." For while it gave forth a big enough sound it could do them no harm.

We discussed another method.

A suggestion was put forth: The red pepper gives off a villainous smell after burning. If it was put in the bomb it would stun the enemies on explosion, providing a grand chance to kill them and seize weapons.

Prior to the trial production of the bomb of this sort, we put some pulverized pepper in a gun and fired it. The smell stung our noses and we could hardly open our eyes. Assured of its effect, we started making the "pepper bomb," and its test produced good results. These bombs were widely used in the struggle for obtaining weapons.

But later the secret of this bomb, too, was known to the enemies.

We needed to work out yet another measure. I remembered that when I had worked as a miner in the past, I saw splinters of smashed rocks fly and stick in wooden props the moment a charge of dynamite was blasted.

We wrapped dynamite in a cloth first and then placed chips of rock round it and wrapped it again with a cloth and tied it fast with a string time and again. It was placed in a house for the test detonation. After it went off with an explosion, we entered the room and found the ceiling and the walls riddled with the chips of rock and even the matting on the floor was torn to shreds. Overwhelmed with joy at the success of the test, we threw ourselves into each other's arms.

With this bomb the local Red Guards detachment and the Juvenile Vanguards could successfully finish off enemies and get no small amount of arms.

In the meantime, the dismayed enemies tried desperately to trace the source of the bombs, and at last one winter day in 1931 they descended upon our secret place. They encircled and attacked us with intense rifle fire and handgrenades, but in vain. Our cave was located high on the precipitous cliff and could not be seen nor approached from below. It was accessible only from atop the cliff by climbing down the rocks. So we used to come down from the top of the cliff by holding on to a rope to enter the cave. It was therefore, impossible for the enemies to dare move even a step to come near the entrance of the cave. They only fussed about on the top of the cliff. As a matter of course, they did not find the rope, and unaware of its end and descent, which was kept from sight along a crevice in the rocks of the cliff. But the enemies did not retreat even after that. Their plan was apparently to wait till we would surrender, even if it took them several days.

We found ourselves in a very critical situation. We had neither provisions nor guns. The only thing we had was bombs containing splinters of stone, so we thought if a final decisive battle came we could make the enemies pay for our lives. But the matter did not rest only with whether we settled accounts of blood debt with them. Our task was to make better bombs and weapons to wipe out more enemies.

There was no time to lose. Should the enemies detect and cut our rope and then stand guard above and beneath the cliff, there would be no alternative but to starve to death. It was imperative to slip out of the place as quickly as possible. At night we tied one end of the rope we were keeping in reserve to the lower end of the rope hanging down from the top of the cliff and, prepared for death, went down the dizzy cliff supporting ourselves by the rope, carrying the smith's tools, powder and all the equipment on our backs. This was the last thing the enemies who were keeping watch on the top of the cliff could ever have expected.

After getting out of the danger successfully, we reached Yuehmital which was located in the mountains over four kilometres off to the southeast of the Suribawi cave of Hsinchengtse. There we continued to make bombs and later moved again to Gaobawi of Talitze (which lay in the mountains some six kilometres to the southeast of Talitza).

In the course of making bombs, our creativeness developed and we used iron scraps in place of stones. The bombs thus made were far more powerful than those made of stone. This development in the manufacture of bombs took place in less than half a year after the appearance of the "sound bomb."

From that time on, these bombs were turned out in large quantities and supplied to the guerrillas and other armed personnel who scored great battle successes, annihilating the enemies with them everywhere.

But this bomb, too, was found in the course of use by the guerrillas to have its shortcomings in some respects. Wrapped in cloth and tied up with strings, it readily absorbed moisture and often failed to go off. It was very bulky and inconvenient to carry about. For us this was a hard nut to crack, because we had neither experience nor technique. We, therefore, pooled our collective wisdom through repeated discussions.

At first we could prevent moisture to some extent by wrapping up dynamite in wax paper and then we replaced the outer wrapping cloth with tin-plate to reduce the bulk of the bomb. But the wax paper was not perfect proof against dampness. So we made a tin-plate box to keep dynamite free from moisture and thus solved the problem. A bomb is powerful when it is solid and hard. Therefore, the powder was pounded to a hard mass in the box and the iron scraps were also rammed in tightly. Then the bomb was girded up with wire over its length and breadth. The wire girding the bomb lengthwise was 3-mm. thick and that binding it crosswise was about 1.5-mm. thick. In this way the glaring shortcomings of the bomb were remedied. Lastly, it was still found unfit for safekeeping, for it absorbed moisture through the fuse. This was likewise put right completely when the fuse was made waterproof.

We had never seen or heard of how a bomb was made. On top of that we had no tools and materials to speak of. So quite naturally, the job of making bombs was for us a tough one. But we had the collective wisdom of the revolutionary comrades who were all aflame with hatred against the Japanese invaders and this enabled us to tackle the matter with success.

The growth of the ranks of our guerrilla army entailed a gradual increase in the demand for bombs. We procured dynamite from the Bukoratze gold mine, Patsokou, the Musan mine and other places, but this could hardly satisfy our demand for bombs. So we proceeded to make powder from stalks of tobacco, squash vines, soil around the privy and the dirt of the kitchen, and worked in it. In those days, powder was turned out exclusively at the powder-producing centres of our anti-Japanese guerrilla army while its armory was engaged solely in the production of bombs and weapons. The armory was far from a modernly-equipped factory; it had only primitive tools such as the bellows, hammers, tongs, anvils, and the like. In an emergency two persons were enough to evacuate the armory, carrying the indispensable tools on their backs.

Mutual exchange of experience in the production of bombs and powder was conducted on a wide scale. Early in 1933 I went to guerrilla bases—Fuyentung and Santaowan of Yenchi County, Holaowangching of Wangching County, Tahuangkou of Hunchun County, etc.—and passed on the methods and experiences of bomb production, while initiating guerrillas into the use and storage of the bombs. Then I returned to Yulangtsun of Holung County and kept on making bombs.

After that, good experiences were swapped in making bombs and various other kinds of munitions at the guerrilla bases in different parts, which helped towards bringing about a greater development in our work.

On the basis of those experiences, we put out diverse kinds of elliptical bombs. The bombs were divided into five categories chiefly by their sizes, namely, bombs No. 3, No. 2, No. 1, extra-big and excessive-explosion bombs. Bomb No. 3 was the smallest, about

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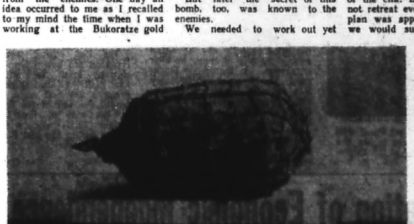

Photo shows a "Yon-gil bomb" made by the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the armory at Chinku in the guerrilla base—liberated area of the Holung County. The "Yon-gil bomb" dealt a heavy blow to the enemies. This bomb is now preserved in the Museum of Korean Revolution

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in conformity with the newly obtained situation.

He also put forward a line of advancing the People's Revolutionary Army into the vast areas to go over to a positive offensive.

Later, the People's Revolutionary Army units, under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, inflicted annihilating blows upon the enemies in the vast areas thereby demonstrating their invincible might and sowing the seed of revolution in the vast areas.

The correctness of the lines set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was proved splendidly through the revolutionary practice.

While rapidly developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle in this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung led the overall anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle centering around it to a great upsurge and further strengthened the guidance of the Korean revolution as a whole.

In particular, Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a genuine revolutionary organisation of the Korean people, thus building up more firmly the main force of the Korean revolution and leading the Korean revolution to a great upsurge on a nation-wide scale.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly safeguarded *Juche* in the Korean revolution and made it possible to hold higher the revolutionary slogan for national liberation through the principled struggle against the "Left" chauvinists and factionalists. Through this struggle, he cleared the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the factional elements who spread flunkeyism toward great powers.

This struggle greatly inspired the Korean Communists and the people.

With the principled and just struggle waged by Comrade Kim Il Sung, all the people came to have a firm conviction of victory and further enhance their honour and pride of being the soldiers of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thus, they devoted their all solely for the victory of the Korean revolution, rallied more firmly around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and the great leader of the Korean revolution and advancing along the road indicated by him.

The history of the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle is a history in which Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the original revolutionary lines and measures as well as scientific strategy and tactics which he drew up creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the concrete realities of Korea at every stage of struggle and always led the Korean revolution to victory taking upon himself the task of overcoming the difficulty and crisis of the revolution.

Thanks to this correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who thoroughly established *Juche* in the Korean revolution and firmly upheld it, the anti-Japanese armed struggle won victory after victory pulling through the thorny path and the Korean revolution could win the victory of today.

Pak Myong Un

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13-cm. long, 8-9 cm. in diameter It was used mainly by local underground political workers and correspondents, and also by the guerrillas. (A bomb of the No. 3 type, is now on display in the Museum of Korean Revolution.) Bomb No. 2 was bigger than bomb No. 3, and was widely used in the army. It was used for an alarm signal, too, by the sentinels. (A No. 2 bomb is also on view in the Museum of Korean Revolution.) In those days this bomb was most widely used. Bombs No. 3 and No. 2 were mainly used in offensive battles. Bomb No. 1 was bigger than No. 2 by the thickness of a palm, and was in use primarily for the defensive purpose and for the blowing up of railways. The extra-big bomb was as big as a large kettle, and was rolled down from trenches on the hill to wipe out the enemies in position defence battles. The successive-explosion bomb was one made by binding up a bomb No. 2 with three to four bombs No. 3, and its use was the same with that of the extra-big bomb. The extra-big and successive-explosion bombs were called "rolling bombs" for they were rolled down the mountainside. Besides, there was a kind of bomb in which was put red pepper powder. This bomb was specially marked and used in attacking the enemy's barracks or gun towers.

In the early stage of the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle we of course did not have light machine guns and had very few rifles and pistols. In those days bomb squads equipped only with bombs were organized and operated in various localities. The members of these squads each carried six to eight bombs tied to their belts, and always took the lead in attacking the enemy's barracks and gun towers. They carried cigarettes and matches with them at all times. When they came close to the objects of attack, they lit the fuses of bombs with the light of cigarette and mowed down the enemies by hurling the bombs in succession. Comrade Jo Do On (nicknamed Jo Bugle, for he was clever at imitating a bugle sound) who was leader of a bomb squad in Santaowan of Yenchi County, Comrade Jong Sok Jun (nicknamed Yong Dwarf, because of his being from Yongshenglatze and small in stature), and Comrade Li Yong Chun distinguished themselves in taking the enemies by using the bombs. At first they attacked the enemies with the bombs and captured a lot of arms in Yenchi County. Having suffered heavy losses, the enemies tried hard to find out the secret of our bombs, but it was of no avail. They called our bomb "Yon-gil" bomb. This "Yon-gil" bomb struck a great terror into the hearts of the enemies, but instilled in us firm confidence in victory.

Every guerrilla, even if he did not belong to a bomb squad, always carried two bombs with him which he used in battle. Even the members of the anti-Japanese Self-Defence Corps, local under ground workers, the members of the Juvenile Vanguards, and some people in the guerrilla bases carried the bombs with them.

To make so many bombs required a large quantity of gun iron wire, and sulfur, the raw material for powder. After we moved into the guerrilla base, it became still more difficult to obtain these. But this difficulty we overcame. The people brought us broken iron, cooking pots, ploughshares, iron rims of cart wheels, and what not, evading the watchful eye of the Japanese imperialists, while the guerrilla fighters and members of the anti-Japanese Self-Defence Corps climbed up the electric poles and took away insulators (in which was found sulfur) and wire, which they brought back to us. In this way we, with the active assistance of the people and guerrilla fighters and thanks to the collective wisdom of our comrades, could get over the difficulties and continue to make "Yon-gil" bombs, which were used in annihilating the enemies.

In Response to Call of Premier KIM IL SUNG, in High Spirit of Beating U.S. Imperialism

The workers of factories and enterprises in different parts of the whole country, who are puffing spurs to the Chollima march upholding the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are effecting a new revolutionary upsurge, maintaining a mobilized posture to provide against the recent frantic machinations of the U.S. imperialists to start another war.

Workers of the bloom rolling shop of the Kangson Steel Plant who raised the first torch of Chollima movement in 1957 are taking the lead in doing two or three persons' shares each in view of the obtaining situation — Photo by Pak Jae Yun

Rolling Workers of Kangson Again in the Van

The bloom rolling workers of the Kangson Steel Plant who, foiling the machinations of the enemies at home and abroad, doubled the steel capacity in 1957 and thus raised high the first torch of the Chollima movement are now taking the lead in the drive of each worker doing the shares for two or three men to cope with the obtaining situation.

Taking to heart the call of the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, they made continued innovation and uninterrupted advance at every stage of the development of the revolution. In light of the grave situation in which a war might break out again at any moment in our country due to U.S. imperialism, they brought about an ever greater revolutionary upsurge as they did in 1957. Thus they doubled the increased production targets they had set at the beginning of the year and launched a vigorous drive for increased production.

In the course of the spark-flying increased production drive going on day and night, they resolved again to hit this year the target envisaged for the end of the Seven-Year Plan on the basis of the maintenance of the record production level in capacity reached last year and put their resolve into execution. And early in March, they already made such a great innovation as increasing the rated capacity in work efficiency 7.5 times.

Last year they scored a miraculous achievement: they boosted the rated capacity of the bloom rolling machine 6 times in their endeavour to thoroughly implement the Party's revolutionary line, a line of building the economy and defences in parallel. And this year they again increased the rated capacity 7.5 times.

The working class of Kangson is vigorously advancing holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and this proud, creative fruit is a vivid manifestation of its boundless loyalty to the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung.

Under the slogans "The Party calls upon us to bring about a great upsurge of Chollima. Let us make another leap to be worthy of the steelmakers residing near the capital where there lives the respected and beloved Leader, taking deeply to heart his intention" and "Let us smash the desperate war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism by effecting a new revolutionary upsurge!" the bloom rolling workers of Kangson came out in the new battle with redoubled courage responding to the call of the Party.

Leader of the heating work-team Jon Jang Sop improved the method for charging steel ingot and the installation for spraying crude petroleum to normalise the heat of the heating oven. This enabled him to tap reserves big enough to heat 20,000 more tons of steel ingot a year. Following him, all the heating workers upped the production capacity of the heating oven to 125 per cent on an average per shift.

The members of the Yun Sung Yun double Chollima workteam reduced the time of changing the roller by one-half and the time of repairing the heating oven by nearly one-third.

In steel slab retouching work Comrade Kim Hwa Suk turned out her daily assignment at 150 per cent for more than 20 consecutive days. And similar miracles are being wrought in succession.

The Red rolling workers of Kangson are now filled with the fighting spirit with which they beat back the U.S. imperialist aggressors day and night and defended the soil of the fatherland at the cost of their blood on Height 1,211 under a hail of bombs during the past Fatherland Liberation War.

Han Dong Chol

Yearly Plan by 20th Birthday of the Republic

Upholding the teaching given by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the banquet in honour of the 20th birthday of the heroic Korean People's Army: "All the recent developments show that a war may be unleashed again at any moment in our country by U.S. imperialism," the workers, technicians and office employees of the factory where Comrade Jin Chang Bu works had recently a meeting to step up immediate production in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation and complete this year's plan by the 20th birthday of the Republic while making a resolve to get fully combat-ready to crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors at a blow if they attack us recklessly.

To this end, they resolved further to expand and develop the Chollima movement, the general line of our Party in socialist construction, to work spurring every minute and every second in the spirit of meeting and fighting the sworn enemy—U.S. imperialism—holding rifles with bayonets of revenge fixed, to improve labour administration, perfect proposals for more than 80 new technical innovations and raise the utility rate of equipment to the maximum, and do the work of two or three men each, thus raising the labour productivity of the factory to 135 per cent.

And they set it as their fighting task to lower production cost by more than 7 per cent. They, as befitting masters of enterprise management as required by the Daean system of work, are actively exploring and mobilizing in good time new reserves for increased production, and launching a mass drive to manage their factory affairs methodically.

They also resolved more firmly to equip themselves politically and ideologically and militarily and technically so as to defend with their lives Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the General Staff of the Korean revolution, and to crush the enemy at a stroke no matter when and where they may attack us. To this end, the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen of the factory are further intensifying combat and political training. They were unanimous in resolving to do their best to acquire modern military technique and make a deep study of and equip themselves with the experiences of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War so that they may become the revolutionary soldiers who are a match for a hundred foes each.

Continued Innovations and Uninterrupted Advance

The workers and technicians of the factory where Comrade Kang Jae Won works are also making exhaustive preparations for countering the recent frantic machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and traitors to the nation Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to start a new war.

The Party committee of the factory is bringing home to the masses of the producers the great Ten-Point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the teaching given by him at the banquet in celebration of the 20th birthday of the heroic Korean People's Army in order to rouse them to making full preparations for action in the light of the obtaining situation in our country.

The workers and technicians of this factory received in May 1969 a high praise from Comrade Kim Il Sung for the example they set to the whole country in the machine-tool multiplying movement. Since then they have carried through the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader without fail and faithfully, not forgetting even for a moment the honour of and joy over winning his high praise.

They have equipped well their maintenance and repair workshop. As a result, they are now in a position to process nearly 10,000 kinds of accessories, big and small, and various equipment.

The workers of this factory make continued innovations and uninterrupted advance, not knowing complacency and indolence at all times. They are now doing the work of two to three men each and are making collective innovations in the reinforcement of technical equipment and the production of equipment and spare parts, more tightly gripping a rifle in one hand and a sickle and hammer in the other and maintaining a strained and mobilized posture.

The workers and technicians here who are determined to carry through to the end the call of the Party and the Leader through fire and water, eliminated imbalance between machines, further perfected technical processes and doubled the processing capacity by making planers, grinders, special lathes and many other machines. They saw in enhancing their level of technique and skill and mastering many skills one of the important reserves which enable one man to do the work of two to three men, and they are now unfolding a mass drive to enhance their technique and skill by more than one grade and acquire more than two skills.

This drive has already produced good results. The factory has recently transferred part of its labour power to other branches. Nevertheless, it fulfils its monthly plans without fail.

Thus, the workers here are bringing about a greater upsurge of Chollima working in a strained and mobilized posture and living in a militant way to suit the obtaining situation.

Pak Ok Ja

Smelters of the open hearth shop of the Chollima combined steel-making workshop at the Hwanghae Iron Works are adding spurs to their drive to turn out more steel in response to the call of the Party and the Leader for effecting a new, great revolutionary upsurge

Further Consolidation of Economic Independence and Radical Improvement of People's Livelihood

The First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly was held last December focussing the keen attention of the entire Korean people. At the session Comrade Kim Il Sung announced the historic Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: "Let us embody more thoroughly the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activity."

Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic blazed the clear-cut way for our people to further promote the revolutionary struggle and construction work and hasten actively the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, under the current complex international situation particularly under the situation in which the U.S. imperialists occupying the southern half of our fatherland are intensifying from day to day machinations for aggression and the provocation of another war.

The D.P.R.K. Government has directed all its efforts to the thorough implementation of the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and concentrated its efforts particularly on carrying through the new revolutionary line set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea convened in October 1966, a line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel. As a result, great achievements have been scored in all spheres of politics, the economy, culture and military affairs and the country's might has further increased.

Thanks to the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, industrial production in 1966 grew 1.4 times and 41 times respectively as compared with 1962 and 1946, the year immediately after the country's liberation.

The foundations of the independent national economy of the country have been more solidified as a result of the vigorous struggle for realising socialist industrialization and of the all-round promotion of technical revolution in every field of the people's economy.

Heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its backbone now displays yet greater might as a solid base for consolidating the economic independence of the country and for accelerating the technical reconstruction of the people's economy. Light industry, too, is now in a position to meet the demands of the people with its own products.

Our socialist agriculture also has made a big headway along the road blazed by the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

With the successful acceleration of socialist economic construction and the rapid growth of production, people's material and cultural standards of living have risen markedly.

Per capita national income in 1966 was 1.2 times greater than that in 1962.

Housing construction has been undertaken extensively. Dwelling houses with a total floor space of 10,210,000 square metres were newly built in town and country and allotted to the working people during the period from 1963 to 1966.

Not only the basic problems of food, clothing and housing have been solved but the supply of commodities to the working people improved as a whole. As a result, the working people can buy necessary goods as they wish at uniform prices everywhere, not merely in towns but even in remote mountain areas.

Pointing out that "The Government of the Republic will consolidate the foundations of the independent national economy of the country, further improve the people's livelihood and fulfil the sacred task of freeing the working people from arduous labour by continually holding to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for socialist industrialization and struggling to carry out the technical revolution in all fields of the people's economy," Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the Political Programme with regard to the further solution of the development of the people's economy at the present stage: "With the main emphasis on making an effective use of the already laid economic foundations through their proper readjustment and reinforcement and on normalising production in all spheres along the basic direction of economic development in our country at the present stage set by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, we should undertake new capital construction in a big way for further expanding the economic foundations of the country. In this way the productive forces of our country as a whole will be further developed and industrial production more than doubled in a few years."

The Political Programme set the concrete tasks the different branches of the people's economy should fulfil according to the basic direction of economic development and indicated the correct ways and means for implementing these tasks.

It is the most important in economic development to continue to develop heavy industry.

From this, the power and mining industries will be developed ahead of all other branches to consolidate the raw material, fuel and power bases.

In power industry, the building of hydropower stations will be properly combined with that of thermal power stations and the building of large-scale power stations and small and medium-scale power stations conducted in parallel.

In mining industry, we will adhere to three principles—giving priority to geological prospecting work, carrying out the technical revolution and actively pushing ahead with scientific research work.

We will concentrate efforts on the development of metal industry, steel industry in particular, a major index showing the level of industrialization of a country and its economic might. We will increase the variety of steel in a big way and further develop the production of alloy steel. Deep attention will be paid to increasing the assortment and standards of rolled steel and raising the output of products of the second-stage processing. And more nonferrous and rare metals will be produced. Extensive rolling of nonferrous metals will be promoted and our own bases of light metal production be built up.

The machine-building industry will reach a new level. Large-sized machines and equipment, precision machines and other various machines and equipment will be produced in larger quantities for the development of the people's economy and the strengthening of defence potential.

By continuously directing great efforts to the development of chemical industry we will further expand the raw material bases of light industry and promote the chemicalization of agriculture for increasing agricultural production and freeing the peasants from arduous labour.

We will further develop the building-materials, light and fishing industries and forestry for successfully carrying out the huge task of capital construction confronting us and for the radical improvement of the people's livelihood, and continue to direct great efforts to the development of communication and transport.

In the field of agriculture, we will energetically promote the technical revolution side by side with the ideological and cultural revolutions along the road indicated by the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" and do farming in a more scientific and technical way for easing the labour of the peasants and decisively increasing grain output and other agricultural products. At the same time, we will develop stockbreeding more rapidly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Political Programme said:

"Solicitude for the betterment of the well-being of the people is the supreme principle governing the activities of the Government of the Republic. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism is aimed, in the final analysis, at fully satisfying the material and cultural demands of the entire people and providing them with an affluent and cultured life."

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the Government of the Republic will endeavour in every way to increase the national income substantially by quickly developing all the branches of the people's economy, and, at the same time, direct deep attention to the proper distribution of the national income on the principle of radically elevating the people's living standards while ensuring the high tempo of expanded reproduction and the successful carrying out of defence upbuilding.

He stressed that every possible measure should be taken for raising monetary wages and real incomes of the working people on the basis of increased socialist production and enhanced labour productivity and that profound attention should be paid to improving trade and public health services particularly for enhancing the general living standards of the people.

The working masses are the creator of history and socialism and communism can be built only by the conscious and creative labour of the toiling millions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this regard: "It can be said that whether or not we can build socialism and communism faster and better depends, after all, on how we bring the creative ability and talents of the working people into play, how we organize and use social labour and how speedily we raise labour productivity."

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that to improve labour administration we should constantly

(Continued on Page 8)

The factory where Comrade Jon Hwa Son works was built by our working class on the basis of the far-sighted programme drawn up by Premier Kim Il Sung and is now turning out good suit materials out of vinalon and staple fibre, the raw materials produced in our country relying on our home resources. At present this factory is producing more suit materials than that made in our whole country in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

Feeling suit materials produced by the workers of this factory Premier Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who visited this factory for the fifth time last year, said:

"How wonderful! How good thing it is to produce suit materials and dress children and grown-ups altogether! You must send more suit materials to the countryside."

Keeping his words deep in mind, the workers of this factory rose up in a body for the carrying out of their tasks. Last year they fulfilled their yearly plan one month ahead of schedule, while saving many man-days' labour. A radical turn has also been brought about in enhancing the quality of products.

With a new resolve to get their assignments for this year out of the way before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, upholding the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by Premier Kim Il Sung, the workers of this factory are making new innovations and creating new miracles every day.

Comrade Yun Gyong Ja of the spinning workshop who fulfilled her assignments for the Seven-Year Plan by May 1963 is now topping her daily quota many times by markedly increasing the utility rate of the spinning machines.

Hundreds of spinners are exceeding their assignments two or three times and their ranks are being expanded gradually.

Upholding Premier Kim Il Sung's Instructions

After Premier Kim Il Sung visited this factory last year, the staff of the factory systematically organized the study of Premier Kim Il Sung's teaching including his speech "Against Passivism and Conservatism in Socialist Construction", delivered at the National Congress of Production Innovators on September 16, 1958.

In the course of the study of the instruction of Premier Kim Il Sung that "We should work out new devices and inventions so that we can work more easily and produce more... If you ever think you have done your duty when you have made an innovation, you are wrong. You should continue to invent better and superior devices. You should not rest on your laurels but should study humbly and work hard for the further advancement of technique," the members of the technical department took measures to remove their shortcomings revealed in the carrying out of the plan for the development of technique, an important link in stepping up production and augmenting the quality of products, and sought the ways and means for tackling the knotty problems in production one by one.

Then the factory staff sent the technicians down to every workshop and every workteam and let them conduct explanatory work among the producer masses to mobilize them for technical innovation.

This step was an important factor that enabled the workers to put forward more than 450 technical innovation proposals in a month.

For the timely introduction into production of these technical innovation proposals, the staff of the factory ensured the unified guidance of production and technique as required by the Daean work system and executed the plan for technical advancement in three directions.

The staff of the factory saw to it that the technical department solved the problems of factory-wide significance, the workshops settled on their own the problems of workshop-wide significance and public organisations were got into action to accelerate the advancement of technique.

Putting an accent on the solution of the problems of factory-wide significance, however, adhered to the principle of pulling the whole chain simultaneously.

Relying on Their Own Strength

Experience shows that only by relying on their own strength can they expect great success.

Premier Kim Il Sung instructed: **"The spirit of self-reliance is one of making the revolution by one's own efforts. We must arm ourselves with the indomitable revolutionary spirit which will enable us to produce what is lacking, to procure what is in short supply, to learn the unknown through study, and to tide over all difficulties and trials bravely, never shrinking back from them. We must manage our affairs by our own efforts, not relying on the strength of others."**

Bearing deep in mind the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung, the staff of the factory consistently educated the masses of producers in our Party's idea of *Juche* and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, ensured the smooth supply of materials and tackled properly technical matters to fit in with the surging spirit of the masses.

It happened early in April last year.

When a lively discussion on the production of new type spindles was held at the workshop producing accessory parts of textile machines, Comrade Pak Myong Sik came forward with a proposal to manufacture spindles not in six months as planned at the beginning of the year but in three months.

The staff of the factory immediately dispatched leading functionaries to this workshop and educated the workers in our Party's idea of *Juche* before setting about spindle production. The leading functionaries of this factory told the workers time and again of how this factory developed under the warm care of the Leader. The workers manufactured by their own efforts many installations, big and small, including milling machines and grinding machines and perfected in three months all the installations for the production of new type spindles.

Creative Co-operation

Besides, last year this factory manufactured by itself tens of kinds of production installations and tools and implements including oxygen generators.

This was also attributable to the strengthening of creative co-operation between the workers and technicians.

The following words of Premier Kim Il Sung served a great lesson to them in their work.

"Technicians should, as a matter of course, help the workers and the workers should learn from the technicians. Many new ideas may be advanced by the workers, because they handle the machines themselves and are always concerned about how to produce more and better. So in order to make better and more perfect things, co-operation between the workers and technicians should be strengthened." For the immediate application to production of hundreds of new devices put forward by every workshop and every workteam, the staff of the factory, keeping in mind the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung, gave assignments to all the workers without exception. Assignments were given in a two-fold manner.

The technical department assigned technicians two or three tasks for study and made them help the workers and the workshops organised "technical innovation teams" consisting of several workers each.

This method provided the condition for the workers and technicians to come in contact with each other and further enhanced their sense of responsibility.

In February last year, engineer Li Jun Hyong of the technical research room and the members of the Kim Wol Myong technical innovation team of the leather processing workshop were given a task of manufacturing an implement necessary for the spinning machine. They gathered to draw up a prospective plan and each of them was given detailed assignment.

In accordance with their assignments, engineer Li Jun Hyong handed to the technical innovation team in time the data he obtained in his research and the members of the technical innovation team, on their part, made experiments on these data in production and informed him of the results of their experiments.

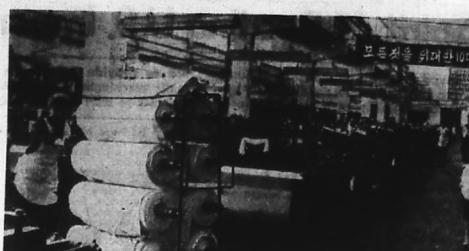
As research work progressed apace, the staff of the factory reinforced technical forces, set apart several looms in the spinning workshop for experimental purposes and let the researchers pool their strength with the workers tending these looms.

Thanks to such creative co-operation between the workers and technicians, more than 320 new devices were introduced into production at this factory last year.

Such a great achievement scored in this factory last year in technical development has become an important asset for the workers of this factory to expand their successes in production and decisively improve the quality of products this year.

This is the great fruition of the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance displayed by the workers of this factory who have risen up upholding his leadership.

Kim Dong Ok



Weavers of the factory where Comrade Jon Hwa Son works. They are bringing about new innovations every day, upholding the great Ten-Point Political Programme set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader
Photo by Ryang Do Hum

For Production of More Suit Materials of Better Quality

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heighten the political and ideological consciousness of the working masses and bring them to display their labour enthusiasm and creative activity to the fullest extent, ensure the full use of the 480-minute working, vigorously promote the technical innovation movement, maintain the correct balance of labour force between the branches, correctly implement the socialist principle of distribution and improve the work of labour planning.

The carrying out of these tasks will further increase the economic might of the country and consolidate its economic independence, radically improve the people's life, gradually free the working people from arduous labour, and hasten the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

Today, too, as in the past, our people with the feeling of absolute trust in and immense loyalty to their respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads the Korean people on the road of victory, glory, happiness and prosperity, are bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge at the speed of Chollima on all fronts of socialist economic construction and defence upbuilding along the road of victory lit by the great Ten-Point Political Programme.

Soh Gum Ja

D.P.R.K. Embassy Opens in Iraq

It is reported from Bagdad that the Embassy of our country was set up on March 4 in Bagdad according to the agreement signed between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Iraq on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries.

Wi In Chan, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Embassy of our country in Bagdad, gave a banquet on March 10 in this connection.

Respectfully hung on the wall of the banquet hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

On display there were photo materials showing the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the achievements made by our country in socialist construction under his wise leadership.

Present at the banquet were the Director of General Administration of the Foreign Ministry on behalf of the Foreign Minister and other government officials and many pressmen.

Foreign diplomatic representatives in Iraq were also there.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end. (KCNA)

D.P.R.K. Consulate General Set Up in Pakistan

Pak Chon Sok, Acting Consul General of our country in Pakistan, gave a banquet on March 6 in connection with opening of the D.P.R.K. Consulate General in the capital of Pakistan under the agreement between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, according to a report from Islamabad.

Invited to the banquet were S.M. Jusuf, Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, A. Biasra, Secretary of the Home Ministry, and other government officials of Pakistan.

Present there were diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Pakistan.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. (KCNA)

At 264th MAC Meeting

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Will Get Nothing But Death and Corpses

If They Persistently Lead the Situation to the Provocation of a New War

Report This Correctly to Your Boss, Says Maj-Gen. Pak Jung Guk

The 264th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on March 7 at the proposal of our side.

According to the statement made by Major General Pak Jung Guk, Senior Member of our side, at the meeting, the U.S. imperialist aggressors again committed hostile acts by introducing illegally into the Demilitarized Zone recently four armoured cars, firing scores of shells into the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone with 81 mm mortars on February 21 and firing a total of more than 3,300 rounds of ammunition toward our side on 55 occasions with various heavy and automatic weapons including heavy machineguns between February 26 and March 5.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to commit hostile acts of infiltrating a large number of armed ships, mixed in South Korean fishing fleets, into our coastal waters. From February 20 to March 7 alone, they sent a total of more than 650 armed ships and fishing boats into the eastern coastal waters of our side on 14 occasions.

On February 19 and 26 the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed the hostile acts of sending three military aircraft into the air space of our side.

And the U.S. imperialist aggressors illegally brought into South Korea recently two landing escort-destroyers and above 200 tons of military combat equipment of new type and are scheming to bring in two battle-destroyers and more than 22,000 "M-2" carbines and transfer them to the South Korean puppets in a short time.

Pointing out that such military provocations and frantic arms reinforcement by the U.S. imperialist aggressors were outrageous violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and other relevant provisions, Major General Pak Jung Guk said that all these facts are vivid proof of the planned manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to destroy the Korean Armistice and unleash another war of aggression in Korea.

Pressing the enemy side with the question whether it intended to observe the Armistice Agreement or wreck the armistice and ignite a new war at any cost, Major General Pak Jung Guk strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors stop all their rash military provocations against our side, take out of Korea all the lethal weapons and combat equipment shipped into South Korea and take responsible measures for strictly abiding by all the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, if they are interested in maintaining the armistice.

Senior member of the enemy side Smith, driven into a fix by the glaring exposure of the violations of the Armistice Agreement and new war provocation manoeuvres by his side, foolishly attempted to cover up the true aspects of its criminal acts and evade the responsibility.

Major General Pak Jung Guk, citing historical data, exposed the indelible crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Korean people from time to time to achieve their aggressive designs against Korea.

Asking whether the Koreans are occupying the territory of the United States or the U.S. imperialists are occupying a half of Korea, Major General Pak Jung Guk urged the senior member of the enemy side to make clear answer to this, if he was in his right mind.

Pointing out that the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have become more active since Johnson, the boss of the U.S. imperialist war maniacs, flew to South Korea in October 1966, and openly incited new war provocations, saying that the same war of aggression as in Viet Nam might possibly be fought in another part of Asia, Major General Pak Jung Guk called the enemy side to account, asking who is it that fire bullets and shells at the other side on the ground almost every day and commit hostile provocations, grossly violating the Armistice Agreement.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have perpetrated over 53,000 cases of provocation and violation on the ground and 947 cases of provocation in the sea against our side since the ceasefire up to date, Major General Pak Jung Guk stated.

He added that since the armistice the enemy committed 735 cases of hostile acts of intruding its military aircraft into the territorial air of our side.

He asked Smith:

Do you say it was not the U.S. imperialist aggressors but we that unilaterally expelled the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams and openly declared the abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement?

Who is it that have converted South Korea into a nuclear war base and a springboard for aggression by frantically bringing armed forces there? Who is it, if not the U.S. imperialists, that are madly driving at the provocation of a new war, frequently staging "U.S.-Japan-South Korea" joint military exercises by drawing in even the aggressor forces of Japanese militarism, having worked out aggressive plans for igniting a new war in Korea?

Recalling that our side had strongly protested to the U.S. imperialist aggressors hundreds of times for their frenzied new war provocation manoeuvres and continuously demanded that they stop at once their criminal acts and at the same time warned the U.S. imperialist aggressors time and again that if they persisted in their provocative acts, they would be held wholly responsible for the consequences arising therefrom, the Major General stressed: Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialist aggressors even perpetrated the outright hostile act of conducting espionage and hostile acts by infiltrating into the territorial waters of our country the "Pueblo," a special-purpose armed espionage ship belonging to the Pacific Fleet of the U.S. imperialists. The subsequent developments graphically prove that the brigandish aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in intruding the "Pueblo" into our territorial waters and making it commit hostile acts, were a premeditated act for inventing pretexts for starting a new war of aggression in Korea, said Major General Pak Jung Guk.

He pointed out that since January 23, the day of the capture of the "Pueblo," the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialists, by our side, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated hostile acts of firing at the area of our side over 13,780 bullets and shells on 176 occasions with various heavy and automatic weapons and infiltrating into the coastal waters of our side more than 630 armed ships of various kinds, including naval warships, on 15 occasions and sending into the territorial air of our side formations of military aircraft on six occasions.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors wirepulled the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to "request" the 15 U.S. satellite countries which had participated in the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists in Korea, and even the Japanese militarist clique and the Chiang Kai-shek clique to promptly join in the war in case they unleash a new war in Korea, hurriedly made the marionettes group of the so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," their aggressive tool, to utter the stereotyped jargon on the "provocation of North Korea" and scribble a "statement" on the effectiveness of certain "sanctions," Major General Pak Jung Guk stressed: This is vivid indication of the reckless attempt of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to find a pretext for a new war of aggression in Korea.

All the facts furnish irrefutable proof that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have systematically sabotaged and violated the Armistice Agreement to destroy the armistice in Korea and start a new war of aggression and have thus created the situation as we see today, Major General Pak Jung Guk remarked.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, he stressed, can never cover up this stark reality or evade responsibility for it.

Saying that an ominous situation has been created in our country in which a war may break out at any moment owing to such premeditated and intentional moves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for starting a new war, Major General Pak Jung Guk emphasized that whether a war breaks out in Korea again or not entirely depends on how the U.S. imperialist aggressors will act.

The Korean people do not want war, but never fear it. Our People's Army, each man a match for a hundred foes, and our people are fully prepared to deal a resolute, decisive and annihilating blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, if they dare unleash a new war in Korea, Major General Pak Jung Guk declared.

Saying that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors persistently lead the situation to the provocation of a new war, despite our repeated warnings, they will get nothing but death and corpses, Major General Pak Jung Guk told the U.S. side to report this correctly to its boss and behave discreetly.

They Acted Only According to Their National Conscience

"Statements"—a Sheer Fabrication

S. Korean Patriotic Intellectuals Wage Stubborn Court Struggle

South Korean patriots who were brought on the "second trial" of the so-called "case of the Operative Group for Commanding South Korea," which opened in Seoul on March 13 are waging a stubborn court struggle against the vicious fascist repression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, according to a report from Seoul.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, under the wirepulling of the U.S. imperialists, staged the so-called "first trial" of this faked up "case" in December last year and "sentenced" the "accused," patriotic intellectuals of South Korea, to capital punishment, life imprisonment and other penalties. But, encountered with the resolute opposition of the "accused," the villains opened the so-called "second trial" in an attempt to punish them by all means.

According to the report, the patriots, worn out from the ruthless torture by the Pak Jung Hi military ruffians, were brought into the "court" helping each other again on the 14th and undauntedly fought against the fabrications of the scoundrels.

Resolutely refuting the shameless allegation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that they were "instructed" by some one, they declared that they acted only according to their national conscience.

They also exposed that the "statements" described as theirs by the Pak Jung Hi clique are a sheer fabrication.

Thus, the murderous trial only laid bare in all ugliness the despicable scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique to bestially punish the patriots who acted for a just cause.

As already reported, the above-mentioned "accused" are patriotic intellectuals working in West Germany, France and other foreign countries or in South Korea who opposed the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the savage fascist tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi clique and demanded the democratization of the South Korean society and the improvement of the living of the South Korean people plunged into the mire of misery and aspired to the independent unification of the fatherland.

Officer of South Korean Puppet Army Comes Over

to the Northern Half of the Republic

Second lieutenant Song Yong Gyu (26), leader of the 1st Platoon, 4th Company (Heavy Weapons Company), 1st Battalion, 72nd Regiment, 25th Division of the South Korean puppet army, came over to the northern half of the Republic on March 11, opposing the frenzied war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

He spoke about what he experienced under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the disgraceful lot of the South Korean puppet army subordinated to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Referring in detail to the fact that of late the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are feverishly stepping up new war provocation manoeuvres following the incident of the capture of the armed spy ship "Pueblo," he pointed out:

The 72nd Regiment of the 25th Division of the puppet army to which I belonged perpetrated provocative attacks on the posts of the People's Army on several occasions, but each time the raiders met death en masse as a result of the self-defence measures of the People's Army.

The war provocation manoeuvres of the enemy have become all the more frantic especially of late after homicidal generals of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army inspected the Military Demarcation Line and directly hatched on the spot a plot for the provocation of a war.

He went on:

The soldiers of the puppet army say: "Shall we merely sit to die a dog's death under the situation in which a war may break out at any moment?" "We should go over to the side of the People's Army to live."

Sharply increasing is the number of officers and men of the puppet army who desert the barracks or come over to the northern half of the Republic, discarding the life of the puppet army which will lead them only along the road of crimes and death.

I also could not think over my lot as an officer of the mercenary army for the Yankee scoundrels under the situation in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are more frantically stepping up new war provocation manoeuvres.

If I force my men along the road of criminal fratricidal war to die a dog's death, this will be an indelible crime. When I thought over this, I could not hesitate any longer.

Thus, I firmly determined to come over, leading my men, to the northern half of the Republic, freeing myself from the act of lowering crime and death and took determined action.

Though I could not realize my determination to come over to the North with my men, I am convinced that no vicious manoeuvres of the enemy could dampen the burning aspiration of the officers and men of the puppet army to come over to the northern half of the Republic in search of light and a new life.

Song Yong Gyu who is embraced in the warm bosom of the Republic under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and warmly received by the people in the northern half of the Republic, is now wrapped in boundless joy and emotion.

NO ONE CAN INFRINGE UPON RIGHTS OF KOREANS IN JAPAN

Repatriation Operation Should Be Continued So Long As There Are Those Desirous of Returning Home

Statement of Chairman of C.C. of D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society

Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, declared in his statement on March 11 that the Korean people, the invincible ranks rallied closely around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, would fight to the last for the continued guarantee of the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Pointing to the great obstacles lying in the way of the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan owing to the manoeuvres of the reactionary government of Japan to sabotage the repatriation operation, Chairman Pak Shin Dok said: Great numbers of Korean citizens in Japan who are subjected to humiliation and persecution by the Japanese militarists continue to express their ardent desire to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their dear fatherland, looking up to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

But the reactionary Sato government of Japan is persisting in its manoeuvres to undermine the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan, far from taking sincere measures for it. This is an intolerable, crude act of infringing upon the sacred national right of the Korean compatriots in Japan and wanton challenge to the fair-minded world public opinion.

We vehemently denounce with surging indignation this malicious sabotage of the repatriation operation by the reactionary government of Japan.

The Japanese authorities are under historical, legal and moral obligations to ensure with a sense of responsibility the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan to the end.

The Japanese authorities should repatriate at an early date, under the legal obligation, the more than 17,000 Korean citizens in Japan, who have already gone through the procedures of application for repatriation, as they wish, and should also assume the responsibility for sending home a great many Koreans in Japan who are desirous of returning to their homeland, whose number is steadily growing.

There is no reason or ground whatsoever to stop at the present stage the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

The repatriation operation should be continued under any circumstances so long as there are those desirous of returning home.

No one can dampen the burning desire of the Korean compatriots in Japan to return to the bosom of the socialist fatherland where lives Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Pointing out that the Korean compatriots in Japan and the broad segments of the Japanese people are bitterly denouncing the sabotage of repatriation by the Japanese authorities and demanding an early resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, he said that this demand reflected the ardent desire of the Korean citizens in Japan and was entirely just.

The Japanese authorities, he continued, should turn an ear to this voice of justice and resume at the earliest date the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks for continuing the repatriation work.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is ready to attend at any time talks for discussing the question of the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

The Japanese authorities should fulfil their obligation and show all sincerity till the lofty humanitarian work for the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan is completed.

Japanese people fighting in defence of the rights of the Korean citizens in Japan to repatriation and democratic national education

We Can Never Tolerate Scheme of Reactionary Sato Govt. of Japan to Suppress National Education of Koreans in Japan

Statement of Presidium Member of C.C., United Democratic Fatherland Front

Presidium member Li Guk Ro of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front made public on March 7 a statement in denunciation of the criminal move of the reactionary Sato government of Japan to suppress and obliterate the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

As has already been reported, the reactionary Sato government of Japan decided to lay the so-called "alien school system bill" before the Diet now in session on March 1 at its cabinet meeting.

The "alien school system law" the Sato clique of Japan is trying to enact is a fascist evil law unprecedented in the history of education, which is designed to harshly persecute and suppress the independent Korean schools and education workers and obliterate the democratic, national education of the Korean compatriots in Japan.

This is, in fact, a machination the reactionary Sato government of Japan is hatching to deny the very existence of the democratic, national education of the Korean compatriots in Japan, close down the independent Korean schools and again impose "Japanization of education" upon the sons and daughters of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Recalling the fact that such move of the reactionary Sato government of Japan is synchronized with the frantic racket for the provocation of a new war the U.S. imperialists have been kicking up in Korea with the incident of the intrusion by their armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our country as an occasion, the statement pointed out:

"This proceeds from the sinister political aim of the reactionary Sato clique of Japan to serve more faithfully the policy of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists in a blind alley and to please the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and open wider their way to the reinvasion of South Korea by denying all the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan including their right to democratic, national education."

The statement vehemently denounced with surging national indignation the thrice-cursed criminal acts of the reactionary Sato clique of Japan.

Statement of Chairman of C.C., General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

Jon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, issued a statement on March 11.

Pointing out that the Korean people can never tolerate the thrice-cursed scheme of the reactionary Sato clique of Japan to victimize again the Korean compatriots in Japan for the execution of its policies of aggression and war, the statement strongly demanded that the reactionary Sato clique of Japan stop at once its scheme to concoct the "law on alien school system" and unconditionally ensure the Korean citizens in Japan all their rights including the freedom of the democratic, national education and the right to repatriation.

The statement went on: The entire working class and people in Korea will continue to stubbornly fight against all the unlawful acts by the Sato clique of Japan of infringing upon the national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and will always give resolute support and encouragement to the Korean citizens in Japan in their just struggle. The reactionary Sato clique of Japan can by no means halt the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan who are forging ahead, closely rallied around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Opposition to "Alien School System Bill"

Struggle of Broad Sections of the People in Japan

The Japanese people, representatives of various circles and broad public opinion in Japan are now strongly demanding that the reactionary Sato clique stop at once their scheme for cooking up the "law on alien school system" and fully ensure the Korean citizens in Japan the democratic, national education.

Exposing the criminal moves of the reactionary Sato government, **Akahata**, organ of the Japan Communist Party, wrote in its editorial of March 13 issue that the "wanton acts" against the national education of the Korean citizens in Japan are "a manifestation of the reactionary Sato government's policies for suppression of the Japanese people, for war and speedy revival of militarism, and are a matter that concerns not only the Korean citizens in Japan but the Japanese people themselves."

The editorial called upon all the people in Japan earnestly aspiring to its independence, peace and democracy to come out at once in a more vigorous struggle to decisively smash the "alien school system bill," a challenge to the right of the Koreans in Japan to their national education, closely combining this struggle with the struggle against the "policies of war and revival of militarism and for independence, peace and democracy.

Political Parties and Public Organizations

A meeting was held in Tokyo on March 13 by representatives of the organizations affiliated with the Central Liaison Council for Defending the Right to Repatriation and Democratic National Education of the Korean Citizens in Japan formed with 77 democratic political parties and public organizatfons of Japan such as the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Japan-Korea Association, the Japan Teachers' Union, the Association for Helping in the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan, the Japan-Korea Trade Association and the All-Japan Federation of Peasants' Unions.

The meeting adopted a line of action for further intensifying on a nation-wide scale the struggle to defend the legitimate right of the Korean citizens in Japan to repatriation and the freedom of national education It also adopted with a unanimous approval a resolution on thwarting the submission of the "alien school system bill" to the Diet and defending the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan and a resolution demanding the continued repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

In response to the call of the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the Japan Communist Party, the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, the Tokyo Metropolitan Liaison Council of the Japan-Korea Associatiou and the men of science and the press, a meeting of representatives of various circles demanding the immediate recognition of Korea University in Japan and for thwarting the introduction of the "alien school system bill" in the Diet was held in Tokyo on March 11.

The meeting was addressed by Satomi Hakamada, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Koichi Yamamoto, General Secretary of the Japan Socialist Party; Junya Yano, Gen-

(Continued on Page 11)

TO REPATRIATION AND DEMOCRATIC, NATIONAL EDUCATION

Japanese Authorities, Take at Once Necessary Measures for Continued Repatriation of Koreans in Japan

GAKRJ Central Standing Committee Issues Statement

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan issued on March 13 a statement in connection with the fact that the reactionary Sato government of Japan has thrown a grave obstacle in the way of the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan by sabotaging the repatriation operation.

Referring in detail to the fact that the delegate of the Japan Red Cross Society unreasonably broke up the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks according to the line of the Japanese government, refusing to accept the just proposal of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks held in Colombo to discuss the repatriation work which is a question belonging to the fundamental right of all people recognised by international law and an urgent humanitarian question, the statement pointed out:

Though the Japanese authorities rave that they will "treat on an equal footing with ordinary foreigners" the Korean citizens in Japan to deceive public opinion at home and abroad, it is clear that it is impossible for Koreans in Japan, who make a poor living, to get hundreds of thousands of yen each to return home by sea via Nahotka and for old men, children, women, sick men and pregnant women to board the cargo-boat with no facilities.

The Japanese government rejects the proposal of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for sending the repatriation ship to Niigata and bearing the expenses of the new applicants for repatriation. This clearly shows that it obstructs the return of the Korean citizens in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to attain its dishonest political purpose.

As the public at home and abroad raise their voice opposing this unlawful move of the Japanese authorities in an ever stronger tone, Sato, Prime Minister of Japan, at the meeting of the Standing Committee for Budget of the House of Representatives, said on February 28 that "I would like to negotiate about and reach an agreement on the question from the humanitarian viewpoint" and Sunao Sonoda, Minister of Health and Welfare, stated that "I will deal adequately with the question from the humanitarian stand irrelevant to international political problem."

The Japanese government authorities should prove their respect for humanitarianism not by word but by actual deed and take necessary measures at once to continue repatriation work.

We strongly demand once again that the Japanese government and Japan Red Cross Society take concrete measures for the resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

The 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan will fight to the last to defend the route of repatriation to their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—which is daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

★

Koreans in Japan Fight on

The Korean compatriots in Japan, legitimate overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a strong socialist power prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are keeping up their vehement struggle, firmly resolved to defend to the end their inviolable rights to repatriation and national education.

PHOTO: Korean citizens in Japan staging a street demonstration

(Continued from Page 10)

eral Secretary of the Komei Party; Fujio Yamazaki, Professor of the Tokyo University; and Kaname Hayashi, director of the 3rd Department of the Japan Science Council. All the speakers unanimously and resolutely denounced the reactionary Sato government for its scheme to suppress the Koreans in Japan, such as the attempts to wreck the repatriation operation of the Koreans in Japan and enact the "law on alien school system."

Prior to this, Sinkichi Ukeda, Head of the Democratic Socialist Diet Group of Japan in his statement, denounced the decision of the Sato government to lay the "alien school system bill" before the current Diet as a naked revelation of its intention of suppressing the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan and stressed that the Japanese people would fight to the last against this move.

Also, Jimya Yano, General Secretary of the Komei Party, in his statement, laid bare the criminal nature of the "alien school system bill," expressing strong opposition to the presentation of this "bill" to the Diet.

Meanwhile, representatives of various political parties and public organizations in Tokyo and in Nara Prefecture and other localities held joint meetings in succession to evince their determination to resolutely oppose the criminal manoeuvres of the reactionary Sato clique and fight in defence of the national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The 35th extraordinary meeting of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan held on March 6 adopted a resolution on "opposing the U.S. machinations for war provocation in Korea and defending the democratic, national education and the right to repatriation of the Koreans in Japan."

"Pledging ourselves to fight to the last in the van of the Japanese people in defence of the democratic, national education and the right to repatriation of the Koreans in Japan we, in the name of this meeting, declare at home and abroad that we will do so," the resolution stressed.

Legal Circles

Voices castigating the criminal intrigues of the reactionary Sato clique and supporting the democratic rights of the Korean citizens in Japan are ringing out loudly also from among the broad democratic legal circles of Japan.

Six Japanese democratic lawyers' organisations—the Japan Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Liaison Council of International Jurists, the Free Bar Association, the Young Lawyers' Association, the Lawyers' Group of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and the Association for Defending the Human Rights of the Koreans in Japan—issued on March 1 a joint statement opposing the introduction of the "alien school system bill" in the Diet.

Academic Circles

Presidents and rectors of 15 universities and colleges and executors and professors in the Kansai district and members of the Japan Science Council held a round-table talk, in which they resolved from the stand point of educators to fight for defending the democratic, national education of the Koreans in Japan.

Central Meeting of Koreans in Japan for Defending Rights to Democratic, National Education and Repatriation Held in Tokyo

A central meeting of Koreans in Japan for defending the rights to democratic, national education and repatriation was held in Tokyo on March 14.

The meeting was attended by more than 6,000 Koreans of all walks of life from Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba and other places of Japan.

Li Gye Baek, Chairman of the Committee for Measures for the National Education of the Koreans in Japan and Chairman of the Central Committee for Measures for Repatriation of the GAKRJ, made a report at the meeting.

He scathingly exposed and condemned with surging national indignation the criminal acts of the Japanese reactionaries who, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and in conspiracy with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, are viciously scheming to deprive the Korean citizens in Japan of the rights to national education and repatriation in disregard of the strong opposition of the two peoples of Korea and Japan and the public opinion of the whole world while further intensifying the policy of hostility towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pointing to the fact that the Sato clique again brought before the Diet the notorious "alien school system bill" which they failed twice to submit to the Diet in face of the strong opposition of the two peoples of Korea and Japan in the past, he laid bare the criminal nature of this "bill" and once again strongly demanded that the Japanese authorities stop at once their scheme to fabricate the "alien school system law," an evil fascist law, and fully ensure the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Then the reporter denounced the reactionary Sato government of Japan which has unilaterally broke up the Colombo Korea-Japan Red Cross talks and persistently schemed completely to wreck the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan, and recently committed one more shameless criminal act of even closing the concentration centre of Korean repatriates in Niigata.

He expressed full support to the March 11 statement issued by Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan and urged the Japanese authorities to accept the reasonable proposal of the Red Cross Society of the D.P.R.K. on continuing the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan and, for this, come without delay the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

The reporter stressed:

As the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said, "No suppression and persecution whatsoever by the Japanese authorities can ever check the just struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for their democratic, national rights and for the unification of the fatherland.

The persecution and suppression being intensified everyday by the Japanese authorities against the Korean citizens in Japan will only arouse still greater national indignation on the part of the entire Korean people, and this unjust act will be checked after all."

The reporter was followed by representatives of the parents of Korean students in Japan and representatives of the applicants for repatriation. They made speeches in bitter denunciation of the reactionary Sato clique of Japan.

The meeting was also addressed by the representatives of various political parties and public organisations of Japan such as Goro Sudo, Diet member from the Japan Communist Party, Hisao Ishiba, Diet member from the Japan Socialist Party, Sukio Iwadare, director of the national movement department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), Makoto Harada, Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Teachers' Union, Mosuke Mamiya, Standing Director of the National Council of the Japan-Korea Ass, Sumiko Tanaka, Chairman of the Japan Women's Council.

The meeting adopted a message to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, amid a thunderous applause of the attendants.

The meeting also adopted a letter of request to be submitted to the reactionary Sato government of Japan.

After the meeting the participants in the meeting demonstrated through streets shouting slogans.

Earlier, on March 12, a large number of Korean citizens in various parts of Japan also held mass meetings and staged demonstrations for defending rights to national education and repatriation.

"Week of Support to Anti-U.S., National Salvation Struggle of Vietnamese People"

We Will Fight to the End Hand in Hand with Vietnamese Brothers in the Common Struggle against U.S. Imperialism

March 19 is the "day of the nation-wide anti-U.S., national salvation struggle" of the Vietnamese people, the day which we mark for the 18th time this year. On this occasion, our country designated the period from March 13 to 19 as a "week of support to the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people." In this period mass rallies and various other functions have taken place in different parts of the country.

This week is in accordance with the joint decision of the C.C. of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the C.C. of the Union of Agricultural Working People, the C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth, the C.C. of the Democratic Women's Union, the Korean Committee for Asian and African Solidarity, the Korea-Viet Nam Friendship Society, the C.C. of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, and the Korean Committee for Struggle against the U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Viet Nam. .

Through these mass campaigns, the Korean people extended militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and sternly condemned the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are escalating the criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and perpetrating barbarous homicidal atrocities.

The North and South Vietnamese people who are up in the sacred anti-U.S., national salvation struggle for sweeping away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, defending the North, liberating the South and reunifying the fatherland, have further reinforced their ranks of struggle and steadily increased their combat capacity from year to year, dealing heavier blows at the enemies.

The recent bold and all-out large-scale offensive of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the mass uprising of the South Vietnamese patriotic people once again clearly showed to the whole world that the final defeat of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is inevitable.

But the U.S. imperialist aggressors, far from drawing lessons from the repeated military and political reverses they have sustained, are still desperately expanding their war of aggression and are frantically carrying on their indiscriminate bombings and perpetrating bestial murderous atrocities in South Viet Nam.

These homicidal outrages being committed by the U.S. imperialists are an unpardonable heinous crime against the Vietnamese people, an outright challenge to all the people who love peace and justice and a wanton violation of international law and the norms of human morality.

With no savage brutality or war expansion scheme, however, can the U.S. imperialists ever recover from their ignominious setbacks in Viet Nam, nor can they prevent the advent of the final triumph of the Vietnamese people.

The entire Korean people express full support for the February 15, 1968 statement of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the February 25, 1968 statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, which exposed and denounced the criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and once again manifested the unshakable determination of the Vietnamese people to fight to the end until the ultimate victory.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said, **"The Vietnamese people are not only valiantly struggling for the complete liberation and independence of their fatherland but also are fighting, shedding their blood, to defend the socialist camp and safeguard peace in Asia and the world."**

It is the primary task in the anti-U.S. struggle at the present stage for all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world to pool their strength, check and frustrate the U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam and support in every way the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Korean people regard the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Viet Nam as against themselves and deem it an inalienable internationalist duty to do everything in their power for supporting the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

We will fight to the end hand in hand with the Vietnamese people in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Zimbabwe People's Cause Sure to Triumph

The progressive peoples of the whole world, according to the decision of the Asian and African People's Solidarity Conference, observe March 17 as the "day of Zimbabwe" fighting for genuine independence and freedom.

On this day, the Korean people extend militant greetings to the Zimbabwe people who are fighting for national dignity and rights against the racialist Smith regime, a product of the aggressive policies of the U.S.-British imperialists.

Since the U.S.-British imperialists instigated the Smith clique to rig up the White regime for the purpose of putting down the struggle of the Zimbabwe people for national independence and turning this country into their permanent colony, South Rhodesia has been completely reduced to a living hell on earth, and the people have been deprived of even their elementary human rights.

The Smith clique, racialist bosses of South Rhodesia, engrossed in murdering Africans under the patronage of the U.S.-British imperialists recently committed the heinous criminal act of slaughtering some of the 110 patriots whom they illegally arrested and imprisoned. The U.S.-British imperialists are today making no scruples of perpetrating all atrocities in order to maintain their colonial rule in Zimbabwe and strangulate the national-liberation struggle of the African people. The beastly outrages of these ogres are not only a never-to-be-pardoned ferocious crime against the Zimbabwe people but also an unbearable challenge to the revolutionary peoples in Africa and the whole world who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Korean people express surging indignation at the villainous fascist bestialities of the U.S.-British imperialists and the South Rhodesian racialist bandits and sternly denounce them. At the same time our people actively support the just line of struggle of the African People's Union of Zimbabwe and the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people and express firm solidarity with them.

With no cruel murderous atrocity can the U.S.-British imperialists and Smith racialists check the sacred struggle of the Zimbabwe people for the freedom and independence of their fatherland. Should their criminal actions grow more violent, it will only add to the firmness of the fighting spirit and determination of the Zimbabwe people to fight to the last against the aggressors.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said: **"Where there is oppression, there is resistance. This is the rule... So long as imperialism plunders and oppresses weak nations by force, it remains an inalienable right of the oppressed nations to rise in arms and fight against the aggressors."**

The Zimbabwe people, deeply conscious of this truth through their experience in life, have risen up with arms in their hands and are dealing resolute blows at the racialists in the vast areas of the country.

The brave Zimbabwe people who are enjoying the support and encouragement of the progressive peoples in Africa and the rest of the world will meet the anti-Smith racialists backed by U.S. imperialism and accomplish their cause without fail.

Feature Film:

"We Have the Fatherland"

When a Korean school in Japan was burnt down by U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, Jong Ok Sun with a burning hatred against the enemy strongly appeals to a crowd of Koreans: "Compatriots! Let's rise up following the example of the people in the homeland.... Let's build a bigger and better school for our children"

The Korean Feature Film Studio recently produced the feature film "We Have the Fatherland."

This film is an excellent depiction of the prospering socialist fatherland and the victorious struggle of the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan who are marching ahead firmly rallied around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and is another distinguished creative fruition of our cinema art.

Bearing deep in their minds the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung on creating revolutionary literature and art, the creative staff of the film studio exerted all their energy and wisdom to give a truthful and profound portrayal of the struggle our compatriots in Japan are carrying on with the resolute support and warm encouragement extended by the people in the homeland.

As is known to all, the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists in the past caused such a tragedy that so many people, cursing the hateful society, went abroad only to lead a vagabond life. Quite a number of our compatriots who were taken to Japan went through all sorts of national discrimination and contempt and suffered from absence of all rights and extreme hardships of living as a stateless people for a long period of time. Since the liberation, however, they, under the profound solicitude and warm care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, have been vigorously advancing for the unification of the fatherland and its prosperity and development and for their happy future with boundless national pride and self-confidence as proud citizens of the Republic.

This film impressively shows the history of the past bitter life of the Korean compatriots in Japan and the proud path of their struggle through the portrayal of heroine Jong Ok Sun.

* * *

On the first scene appears Ok Sun who is on board a steamer with her first son Mun Ho in her arms; she is going in search of her husband who left home before, recruited as a labourer for the Horonai Colliery in Hokkaido, Japan.

A woman who had lacked class consciousness, she gradually takes the course of struggle with the help of her husband and Park Su Chol, a progressive patriotic youth. After the death of her husband with whom she took concerted action in fighting, Ok Sun supports her little ones herself, stubbornly fights in opposition to the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists against Korea and exerts all her energies and efforts to do her bit in the struggle for the realisation of the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan and their return home under the leadership of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan enjoying the warm care of the fatherland and the Leader.

The film brims over with the burning loyalty of the Korean compatriots in Japan who, just as the sunflower follows the sun, rain or shine, always infinitely trust in and revere Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander; it is also overflowing with their ardent love for the socialist fatherland which is prospering and developing under his wise leadership.

The film shows the life of heroine Jong Ok Sun marked by vicissitudes and on the screen unfold a number of impressive scenes showing the development of her character and resourceful features of struggle based on a high degree of class consciousness.

Then there appears a moving scene of her son and other compatriots coming back home aboard the first repatriation ship sent by the fatherland and the Leader to be embraced in the bosom of the fatherland.

The film ends with the scene showing the son and the mother (Ok Sun) devoting themselves continuously and unremittingly, the former in the homeland and the latter in Japan, to the struggle to actively meet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland.

This film, a fine exemplary piece of work in the creation of cinema art, reflects the life and struggle of our compatriots in Japan in a very truthful and realistic way through a vivid artistic description. For its comprehensive and profound depiction of the inner spiritual world of the heroine, the film leaves an indelible imprint on the spectators.

This film (scenario by Hoh Nam Gi, direction by People's Artiste Pak Hak, camerawork by Kim Ryon Hak, music by Kim Chan Bom, art by Li Oye Chang, title role by Wu In Hui) has reached the level of artistic perfection. The direction and music of this film are successful and so is the acting of the leading and other characters.

Ji Ryong Chu

Jong Ok Sun joins in the struggle for the realization of return home

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by The Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG. Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13014